

THE MAN ABOUT TOWN

Democratic Candidates and Some Unlabeled Points

SENATOR ROUCHER CALLED PAGE 2

Mordecai Wants a Third Term. Reasons Why He Should

It seems that the Man About Town, while prodding about in the Democratic political situation last week, touched a very tender point when he hit the two candidates, Vogelzang and Elmore, on their record of sending to San Francisco for printed cards instead of having them printed in Fresno, and thereby patronizing home industry. The Democratic party, as a party, has always maintained

The oldest excuse recorded on earth is set up for the act. When Adam was caught with stolen apples in his pocket and Eve was caught with stolen apples on her head, Adam said, "I laid the blame on my wife and she laid the blame to him. When Ethnor and Vogelzang were caught with these San Francisco printed cards, they gave Adinn's name as the printer of the cards. Adinn said, "I laid the blame on the printer and he laid the blame to me."

The fact is that this same firm which printed the cards has paid hundreds of dollars for work done at the court house, and every cent of it should have gone to Fresno printers. It does not look very encouraging for home labor when candidates for office, even before they are elected, begin to patronize San Francisco instead of Fresno. They never lose sight of the principle of "don't do as you would be done by." I wonder how many of them buy cheapness, even if home labor is left in idleness.

and in accepting the cards, the bargain was made in future patronage, and the way, it may be considered, that the individual who had been the strongest for believing that the charge is true. It is not too late to admit it yet, and here are the points to be made, in which the home labor, call it what you will, is the best. The members of the firm of Armstrong & Deguerre, San Francisco, was in Fresno, and while there was given an order for \$50.00 for the cards and \$500 for Vogelsgang; the cards were delivered to the office, where Elmore and Vogelsgang called to get them, and each paid \$6 for the cards and the expense.

Democratic nominees for the senate and assembly have neglected to deny the charges. I received report that they will be asked by John P. Irish, the southern white Irish-American candidate for the United States senate. It would not be any trouble to deny it, and it would be at least certain suspicions which seem to be well founded from the fact that a Democratic Democratic candidate for the assembly, just prior to the county convention, was taken into a dark cellar and asked to pledge his support to Irish. He refused to do it and was beaten. I am sure that this is a question.

It is astonishing how soon the Expositor subsided on the subject of "favored" jurors when it was shown that George W. Smith headed the list. Up to the time this fact was shown, it was the daily cry of the evening paper. It could not make enough noise about the "favored" jurors; but when it received that lick in the neck, it subsided; and

It is seldom indeed that a blow is delivered which so completely and effectively knocks the wind out of an adversary.

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Senator Goucher has been called back. The county Democracy thought it could get along without him; and, like Achilles, he retired to his tent; but he

**"The Foremost Bank
in all the West"**

Dr. Pr
CreamBaki
Carried
INQUEST

World's Co
Expos
Chica



It is well known that some of the politicians of Madera county are anxious to get enough money out of Fresno county to build themselves a courthouse. Their plan at first was to sue Fresno county for the present value of Fresno county's buildings and land which the suit went their way, would provide money for their public buildings. But it was soon learned that this money could not be obtained by law from Fresno, as the laws stand now, and a new scheme is on foot.

A well known business man of Madera county is authority for the statement that the plan being formed in that county for the seizure of the state treasury, among other things, is based on the understanding, among the people at least, that he will favor the passage of a bill by the legislature whereby Madera county shall receive from Fresno a certain share of the value of its real property here. According to an estimate made by Auditor Austin, Fresno county's property is worth \$900,000, and if the proposition were carried through, Madera, hospital and ospitality, and Madera's pro rata of this would be about \$160,000, and no doubt the politicians there would be glad to get it.

But what do the farmers and business men on this side of the river think of it? Mordecai's friends are very careful not to say anything about it on the other side of the river. The citizens there, they are saying it for all it is worth. Mordecai has made no public or private denial of the matter, so far as heard of. He must know that his friends are saying that issue as a reason why he should not be elected. He is afraid to say that he acquiesces in it. Do the people of this county want to pay Mordecai \$150,000? A vote for Mordecai may result in that very thing.

Mr. Mordecai sets up the pica that he might go back to the river because he is acquainted there and will know just where to begin. That is the very reason why some people think he should be sent back. As a general thing, people of California have heretofore decided that a man who has been in the legislature two terms, is in time to give him a rest. Mordecai has now had two chances at the county government, and the same old way in which he would proceed would call for a third term. The people of this county are taking everything into consideration, is to send A. J. Pedlar to the senate this time.

A BRILLIANT AFFAIR.

social at the Armory by the Native Sons.

The Native Sons' ball at Armory hall last night was one of the first important social events of the season. Fresno's society turned out in full force, and consequently it was a grand affair. There were over 200 persons present, mostly young society people. Dancing was the feature, but everyone danced, even the dignified Judges Harris and Webb being in the first fantastic.

There were twelve dances and four orchestras, and Reitz's orchestra kept things going right along. It was not until a very late, or rather early, hour that the

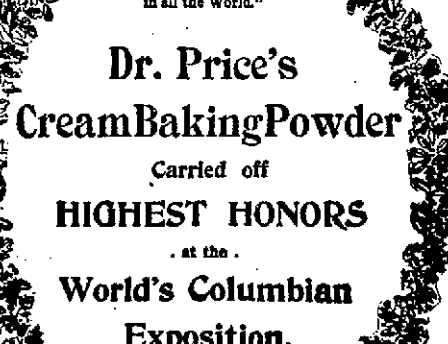
The following is the list of the different committees: The Finance Committee, headed all the details of the affair: Committee on arrangements — G. C. Freeman, G. T. Stanley, S. J. Ashman, H. L. Musick, A. Donahoe. Invitation committee — J. H. Hargis, J. W. Carson, A. Whithouse, F. M. Eism. Honorarium committee — Dr. A. J. Pedlar, J. O. J. Hoxie, L. O. Stephens, T. G. Cox, C. W. Guard. Floor director — J. Hargis, aided by J. Caro, O. J. Pedlar, F. E. Eism. The Fresno Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West is at present in a flourishing condition. There are eighty members on the roll, with the prospect of many more during the winter.

The candidates meeting at Katner 11 this evening promises to be a fine affair.



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"The Foremost Baking Powder
in all the World."

Dr. Price's

Cream Baking Powder

Carried off

HIGHEST HONORS

at the

World's Columbian

Exposition,

Chicago,

DEMOCRATIC "LOVE."

American Laborers Betrayed
by False Pretensions.

THE INQUITOUS WILSON BILL.

By its provisions our people are compelled to send \$120,000,000 abroad annually—American labor should receive \$40,000,000 of this, but they will not unless the Republican Party is returned to power.

The Sugar Beet Industry.

For many years the Democratic party has been pleading for the removal of taxes from "necessaries of life," and especially from the article of sugar, and in order that the demand of the people might be gratified, the McKinley tariff act of Oct. 1, 1890, placed raw sugar upon the free list, without in testing above No. 16 Dutch standard in color, and provided that on and after July 1, 1891, and until July 1, 1905, there should be paid, from any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the producer of sugar testing not less than 90 degrees by the polariscope, from beets, sorghum, sugarcane, or from maple sap produced in the United States a bounty of 2 cents a pound; and upon sugar testing less than 90 degrees by the polariscope, and not less than 80 degrees, a bounty of one and three-fourths per pound.

In the recent session of congress the Democratic party repealed the bounty law, and placed a duty on raw sugar of 40 per cent. ad valorem. The farmer and the laborer should consider and ponder well over the result and effect of this Democratic legislation before voting on the 8th day of November for the various candidates for office throughout California.

The intent of the McKinley bounty law was to encourage and build up the beet sugar production throughout the United States.

Our total imports of foreign sugar from Oct. 1, 1890, when the bounty law took effect, until June, 1894, were: Beet sugar, 1,522,571,591 pounds; cane sugar, 11,574,226,039 pounds; refined sugar, 11,574,226,039 pounds; total foreign sugar purchased, 13,248,489,370 pounds. Lead the 2 cent per pound duty not been imposed by the bounty law of Oct. 1, 1890, we would have paid on this sugar in duty or tax \$264,908,757.

The bounty paid on sugar produced in the United States is a total sum of \$28,000,000. Amount saved to the United States then is \$236,908,757.

The exact bounty paid for the year ending June 30, 1893, was \$1,375,130.81, or about 18 cents per hundred of the population, which was a small sum to pay for the saving to the United States of nearly \$200,000,000.

Under the McKinley bounty act the total amount of duty paid to the sugar producers of the United States was as follows: In the year 1892, \$240,085.36; in the year 1893, \$231,363.81; in the year 1894, \$263,174.54.

The sugar producers of California received bounties on the production as follows: In the year 1892, \$163,510.58; in the year 1893, \$425,723.81; in the year 1894, \$566,183.84.

It will be seen from the foregoing figures that the beet sugar industry in California very nearly quadrupled in three years. It was stipulated by the tariff laws of a Republican congress, and it that beneficiaries have been the beet sugar growers, and the industry had been fostered until the year 1905, as was promised, California alone would have produced enough beet sugar for the supply of the United States. Within the period of the bounty limitation the United States would have been exporting raw sugar instead of sending abroad \$100,000,000 annually for the purchase of the commodity.

We would further call the attention of the California farmer and the farm laborer to the fact that under the fostering protection of the McKinley bounty law the acreage in this state planted to sugar beets in the year 1893 was 9,070 acres; in the year 1894 was 15,993 acres. And the production of sugar from the beet root in 1893 was 1,173,438 pounds. In 1894 it was 2,180,289 pounds. In 1894 it was about 45,000,000.

If a Republican congress is again elected, as it should be, and the bounty law restored, the California farmer will become rich and prosperous; thousands of laboring men will have remunerative employment, and the hills and the valleys will be covered with the gleaming leaf of the sugar beet. Happy homes will be erected where now the lands are uncultivated, and fabled children will be blessed the hand that framed, and the law-makers that gave, the country the encouragement of bounty.

We would have you remember that in 1898 the United States consumed 1,801,191 tons of sugar, and that we paid out for foreign sugar over \$110,000,000.

To supply our own wants we would require about 800 sugar factories turning out 50,000 pounds a day during a season of 100 days in a year. For the production of this quantity of sugar the farmers would be called upon to raise 24,000,000 tons of beets annually.

For the beets the farmers would receive \$100,000,000. The laboring men in the beet fields would receive about \$40,000,000 per annum.

Does it not appear that the farmers and the workmen are more interested in this great industry than any other class of our citizens? And yet we hear occasionally of a farmer who proposes to vote the Democratic ticket.

In the McKinley tariff bill the endeavor was made to give consideration to the interests of the agricultural classes. The agricultural schedule was adopted almost in terms as requested by the committee of the National Grange.

Under the McKinley tariff \$2.07 was the per capita of all the duties collected in the United States from foreign importations. If each and every farmer consumed the share of foreign goods, and the duty was actually added to the value the annual cost to the average family would be \$18.32. But what did the McKinley bill give to the American family? Double wages over any foreign country.

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and keeps the shops running.

Free trade causes mills, factories and shops to shut down and reduce the force of employees.

The Republican party protects labor and sustains wages.

Vote the Republican ticket and place the shield of protection over every forge, furnace and workshop.

Wool growers appealed in vain to a Democratic congress.

The Republicans opposed placing wool on the free list.

Vote with that party and help to revive and maintain that industry.

The shrinkage in the prices of wool has been 40 per cent. below the prices of 1893.

If you want the prices of wool restored vote the Republican ticket.

The new tariff is bad in construction, bad in purpose, and bad in its assault upon the onward march of the industrial energy and prosperity of this mighty republic.

The benefits of protection go first and last to the men who earn their bread in the sweat of their faces.—James G. Blaine.

Democratic rule has been synonymous with low prices for farm products, and high prices for American laborers and producers.

If you want better times vote the Republican ticket.

Protection is the creed of the Republican party.

Under Republican rule good wages are paid to labor; under Democratic rule labor is poorly paid, business depression exists and social unrest prevails.

Do you want more ships built and anchors kept busy? If so, vote the Republican ticket.

Do you want to increase and give work to mechanics? If so, vote the Republican ticket.

Hard times are the result of Cleveland's free trade policy.

If you do not want hard times, vote the Republican ticket.

Capital and labor should be on friendly terms.

The two cannot be unless labor is fairly rewarded.—M. M. Eaton.

Where are the industries which the election of Cleveland were to open up? Go to the cities and you'll find them by the score, but free soap houses is what they are called.

Reciprocity versus free trade. Reciprocity means more products and manufacturers at home and more sales abroad.

Free trade means less products and manufacturers at home and more sales abroad.

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PAPER MAKING LORE.

EGYPTIANS WERE FIRST TO DISCOVER THE GREAT ART.

From Trenchard Magazine Extracts to Inscriptions Upon Stones and Then Upon Metals. Making Egyptian Paper—The Ingenuity of the Chinese.

In all ages people have been compelled to communicate with each other. At a very early period of the world's existence some material on which to inscribe any information which they wished to convey to others was found necessary. Verbal messages, though often employed by ancient nations as a means of communication, were not always possible to use. Records had often to be transmitted, and it was a severe trial of a bearer's fidelity to intrust him with private affairs. Many tales are related in history and in legends of trusty messengers who yielded up their lives rather than make known the secret, which no tortures could drag from their lips. Still failures were not uncommon, and human ingenuity set to work to invent some material on which to inscribe signs which could be understood at a distance.

As people grew more civilized, a demand arose for some material on which records and histories might be written and handed down to posterity. Stones were probably the earliest form of writing material. Even at the present day in many parts of the world stones are found bearing inscriptions. It would seem that among the earlier races of mankind any record of great importance was generally engraved upon stone, as being the more likely to be permanent. The same feeling may be traced in the present generation, the inscriptions on tombstones, the monuments of public buildings and on monuments.

Stones not being convenient for the transmission of long messages, though admirably adapted for recording inscriptions intended to outlast dynasties, other materials were tried. Lead, brass and bricks were all found to resemble stone too much in its property of not being portable. Lead was found to be the best, as it could be beaten out into thin sheets and written upon with iron or steel instruments. Its weight, however, was against it. Tablets of wood, wax and ivory, skins of fishes, intestines of serpents, were all employed as substitutes and were found to combine the requirements of portability, durability and facility of recording writing.

The bark of trees when once tried was found to be superior to most of the other materials, and it was employed largely till the introduction of paper. There are but few kinds of plants or trees which have not been used in the manufacture of books and paper, and the various terms employed by the classic authors denote the several parts which were written on, such as biblos, culos, liber, tabula and others.

Of paper proper itself, it is perhaps needless to remind our readers that the name is derived from the papyrus, a reed growing on the banks of the Nile. Though Egypt is generally supposed to be the place whence came the idea of making paper, evidence is not wanting in favor of the theory that the Chinese were acquainted with the art at a very early period. The Chinese process is more ingenious than that of the ancient Egyptians, being more of a manufacture, properly speaking, than the other.

The Egyptian paper made from the papyrus was made by laying thin plates of tissue, taken from the middle of the paper reed, side by side, but close together, on a hard, smooth table. Other pieces were then laid across the first at right angles. The whole was moistened with the water of the Nile, which was supposed to have some agglutinating property (though this probably resided in the plant itself), and pressure was then applied for a certain number of hours. Thus a sheet of paper was formed which required no further finishing but was ready for use, and with a smooth surface and with solid glass hemlock and drying in the sun.

This simple process was rather a preparation of a natural paper than a manufacture. The process adopted by the Chinese comes, as already remarked, more legitimately under that head.

The small branches of a tree resembling a mulberry tree are cut by them in lengths of about 3 feet and boiled in an alkaline lye for the sake of loosening the inner rind of bark, which is then peeled off and dried for use. When a sufficient quantity of bark has been thus laid up, it is again softened in water for three or four days, and the outer parts are scraped off as useless. The rest is boiled in clear lye, which is kept strongly agitated all the time until the bark has become tender and separated into distinct fibers. It is then placed in a pan or sieve and washed in a running stream, being at the same time worked with the hands until it becomes a delicate and soft pulp.

For the finer sorts of paper the pulp receives a second washing in a lime bag. It is then spread out on a smooth table and beaten with a wooden mallet until it is extremely fine. So far the manufacture is very much like what is carried on by the paper makers of the present day, they having the advantage of better materials than the bark of trees, and machinery now performs all the laborious washing and pulping processes. The ingenuity of the Chinese in inventing so complicated a process is far superior to that of the Egyptians.—Paper Makers' Journal.

Did Not Beat.

This is the message the telegraph messenger handed to him:

Come down as soon as you can. I am dying.

Eight hours later he arrived at the house, to be met on the piazza by Kate herself.

"Why, what did you mean by sending me such a message?" he asked.

"Oh," she giggled, "I wanted to say that I was dying to see you, but my 10 words ran out, and I had to stop."—Indianapolis Journal.

PERSONALS.

R. Somers is in town from Squaw Valley.

E. H. Pratt was out yesterday from Fowler.

W. Baird of Academy is registered at the Hughes.

R. C. Thorne of Kings River is in the county seat.

Mrs. C. M. Bates of Alameda is visiting in Fresno.

S. W. Mead was up to the county seat from Selma last night.

K. W. Brown and Jesse Brown were among the citizens of Polkville in Fresno yesterday.

Mrs. F. R. Bross of Bakerfield is visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. O. Hodge on Glen avenue.

Harry A. Thomas and wife went to Los Angeles this morning. Many of their friends were present to see them start.

Not Democrats Now.

Some Democratic candidates went electioneering among a crew of sheep-shearers on Dry Creek, and began to talk politics, but met this response: "We are not Democrats this year. We cannot shear sheep and be Democrats at the same time."

A. A. Strong to R. N. Ochsner, 22 acres of land in sec. 21, T. 13, S. 4, R. 10.

S. N. Stranbo to Laura M. Stranbo, 1/4, sec. 24, T. 10, S. 4, R. 10.

W. J. Bennett to Mrs. A. J. Fredericks, lot 6, blk. 2, Laurel Hill cemetery; \$10.

Monetta E. Lanning to Isaac Peterson, a portion of blk. 44, Fresno; \$5.

UNCLE TIM.

Words by CORRA LYNNE.

Allegretto.

Music by WALTER T. WADHAM.

